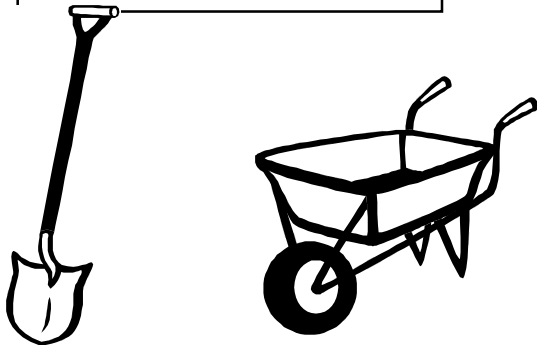


Plant Sale Brochure Cover

Conservation Benefits from Re-vegetation

- ▷The root systems of the plants prevent erosion by increasing soil shear strength and binding the bank in place.
- ▷Vegetation can slow the velocity of runoff and flood waters by distributing the water's energy, thus reducing the damage caused by flooding.
- ▷Vegetation along a stream acts as a filter, helping to protect water purity by reducing bacterial or chemical contamination.
- ▷Mixed vegetation along a stream provides a variety of food and shelter for many birds, animals, and fish. Wooded areas make valuable cover, nesting, and breeding areas for upland game and songbirds.
- ▷One acre of trees provides fresh, clean oxygen for seven people and will clean the air polluted by eight cars operated for 12 hours.
- ▷Trees provide shade and save energy (air conditioning) in the summer, and reduce wind chill in the winter.
- ▷Windbreaks slow the wind to protect farmsteads, crops, livestock, and homes. A windbreak on three sides of a building can cut annual fuel bills by as much as 30 percent.
- ▷Trees beautify the landscape, stop blowing snow, screen out noise and dust, and serve as living privacy fences.

All plant materials are bare-root stock, unless otherwise noted.



Tips for Planting

- ▷Keep roots moist at all times, but do not leave submerged in water for long periods of time. It is best to plant them as soon as possible. If it is sunny and dry, be sure that the roots are not exposed to sunlight.
- ▷Dig a hole as deep and twice as wide as the roots.
- ▷Place the seedling in the hole, fill hole with moist soil, firming the soil around the roots by hand. Be sure there are no air pockets, but do not over compact the soil.
- ▷Water plants in thoroughly. A slight depression around the plant will help contain surrounding water.
- ▷Mulch is recommended around the plants to preserve soil moisture and slow weed competition.
- ▷In low rainfall areas, such as Yakima, all plants will require irrigation unless they are planted adjacent to perennial water.

**LOCATION: ORDERS MAY BE PICKED UP AT
1522 SOUTH 18TH AVE. BETWEEN THE
HOURS OF 8 A.M.-6 P.M. ON MARCH 28TH, OR
8A.M.-12 NOON ON MARCH 29TH.**

ORDER YOUR PLANTS TODAY!

Supplies are limited. We strongly recommend you contact us today to guarantee your order is filled.

Place orders by March 21st, 2008

PHONE / 454-5736 Ext 5

FAX / 454-5682

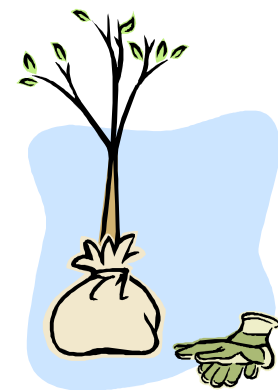
MAIL / NYCD, 1606 Perry St., Suite C, Yakima, WA 98902

**Web Site Address:
<http://nycd.scc.wa.gov>**

NORTH YAKIMA CONSERVATION DISTRICT'S

11th Annual Tree & Shrub Sale 2008

*For more
information call
509-454-5736
Ext. 5*



Plant Sale Brochure Inside

DECIDUOUS TREES

Black Cottonwood (Populus trichocarpa)

Large tree with open crown, fast growing to 100'. Large green leaves, silvery beneath, turn to yellow in fall. Habitat is moist to wet soils, stream bank and floodplains. (Ht. 18-36")

MacKenzie Willow (Salix rigida mackenzieana)

Medium sized multi stemmed shrub, 12' tall and 15' wide. Useful in stream bank stabilization and riparian habitat improvement. (Ht. 36" cutting)

Quaking Aspen (Populus tremuloides)

It grows to 30', but can reach as high as 50' in wetter areas. Green, heart shaped leaves that turn brilliant yellow in the fall. The bark is white with black horseshoe markings. Needs moist site. (Ht. 12-18")

Rocky Mtn. Maple (Acer glabrum)

It can grow from 10 to 30 feet as a small tree or large shrub. It grows best in areas with moist soils and some shade. (Ht. 12-18")

SHRUBS

Blue Elderberry (Sambucus cerulea)

This shrub grows up to 15' tall with soft, pithy stems, clusters of blue-black berries loved by wildlife. Small creamy white flowers. (Ht. 12-20")

Choke Cherry (Prunus virginiana)

Shrub 4-11 feet tall, sometimes with a twisting trunk. Small white flowers in a cluster at end of twig. Shiny, round, crimson cherries, bitter but edible. Drought and heat tolerant once established. (Ht. 24-36")

Golden Currant (Ribes aureum)

A drought tolerant shrub that grows in sun or partial shade. Yellowish flowers in drooping clusters followed by bright green leaves and yellow red berries. (Ht. 18-36")

Mock Orange (Philadelphus lewisii)

Erect and arching habit, 6-15' tall; showy, white flowers with sweet smell, somewhat drought tolerant. It is adapted to moderately deep to deep well drained moist soils. (Ht. 18-36")

Red Osier Dogwood (Cornus sericea)

Colorful all year. Grows rapidly to multi-stem shrub. Red bark, white flowers against rich green leaves. Ideal

for holding soil on steep banks. Habitat is moist to wet soils. Stream bank and flood plains. (Ht. 12-20")

Serviceberry (Amelanchier alnifolia)

Grows to 15'. Large shrub to small tree, white spring blooms followed by sweet purple-black fruit. Native from sagebrush desert to mountain forests. (Ht. 18-24")

Smooth Sumac (Rhus glabra)

Shrub grows to 15', prefers sun and well-drained soil. Bright orange-red, red berries are good wildlife food. Will spread to form a thicket, control erosion. (Ht. 18-36")

Woods Rose (Rosa woodsii)

Native rose with pink to red flowers growing to 5 feet. It prefers moist areas. Conservation uses include wildlife cover, stream bank vegetation, and stabilization. (Ht. 12-20")



EVERGREEN TREES

Blue Spruce (Picea pungens) Blue-green needles spirally arranged. Cones oblong, tan colored 3-4 inches long. Great winter cover for wildlife. Grows 75-100' tall. (Ht. 12-15")

Douglas Fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)

A large conifer that makes an excellent landscape plant for accent and grouping. Dark green needles. A winter hardy and adaptable tree that grows up to 55 feet. (Ht. 6-15")

Grand Fir (Abies grandis)

An excellent species for ornamental or restoration due to the broad range of habitats to which it is adapted. Tall, straight, up to 125' in ht. Identified by its flat, shiny, dark green needles. (Ht. 12-18")

Ponderosa Pine (Pinus ponderosa)

A very hardy timber tree. Height 40-70'. Straight trunk topped by a loose mass of heavy branches with tufts of long pine needles. Fairly tolerant of drought and alkaline soils. (Ht. 6-10")

Western Red Cedar (Thuja plicata)

Large, dense, evergreen with scale-like foliage rather than needles. Grows to 100' or more. Moist to wet sites, tolerates some shade when young.

Excellent hedging, screening in landscapes with ample room. (Ht. 12")

WINDBREAK

Austrian Pine (Pinus nigra)

Serves well as windbreak and for ornamental use. Can withstand some dryness and exposure. Reaches 40-70 ft. Shiny dark green needles with silvery white buds. Cones 2-3 inches long and egg shaped. (Ht. 12-15")

Hybrid Cottonwood (Populus trichocarpa xsp.)

Fast growing (8-12 ft. per year). Large and tall with straight trunk, up to 70 ft. tall. Suitable for pulp production, windbreaks, and stabilization projects. (36" cuttings)

Siberian Pea Shrub (Caragana arborescens)

Bright yellow May flowers. Prefers well drained site; full sunlight; tolerates poor, dry soil. Grows 20 ft tall; 15 ft wide when cut back first year or two. (Ht. 18-24")

DRYLAND SHRUBS

Wyoming Sage (Artemisia tridentata ssp.

Wyomingensis) – Grey-green shrub to 3' tall. Native in dry interior regions, tolerates poor soil conditions. (10 cubic inch plug)

NATIVE WILD FLOWERS

Blue Penstemon (Penstemon venustus)

Dark blue flowers atop arching stems to 30" tall, with long and slender leaves. Blooms June – August with all flowers facing the same direction. Typically found in sagebrush and bunchgrass.

DRYLAND "BUNCH GRASS" MIX

A great combination of Native grasses adapted to our local desert conditions. Grass seed mix is adapted to 7 inch precipitation. Supplemental irrigation is recommended for establishment. Very useful for soil stabilization, wildlife, and aesthetics. This mix is based on pure live seed: 16% Critana Thickspike Wheatgrass, 24% Secar Bluebunch Wheatgrass, 24% Sherman Big Bluegrass, 16% Magnar Basin Wildrye and 16% Slender Wheatgrass.

